

WESTCARB Regional Partnership

California: Assessment of Offshore Potential and Screening for Salinity in the Southern Sacramento Basin

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CGS / WESTCARB Update

As a continuation of WESTCARB Phase II, The California Geological Survey (CGS) is currently working on:

- A preliminary characterization of offshore sequestration potential in California
- An evaluation of salinity in three formations in the southern Sacramento Basin
- An evaluation of the distribution and capacity of hydrocarbon pools in selected fields in the southern Sacramento basin



Offshore Sequestration Potential in California

A preliminary characterization of sequestration potential in basins within State and Federal waters off California

- Twenty offshore basins
- Three basins (Santa Maria, Ventura, and Los Angeles) have known oil or gas fields
- Very limited availability of well log or geophysical data for most basins severely this limits study
- Not possible to map or evaluate saline aquifers in these basins



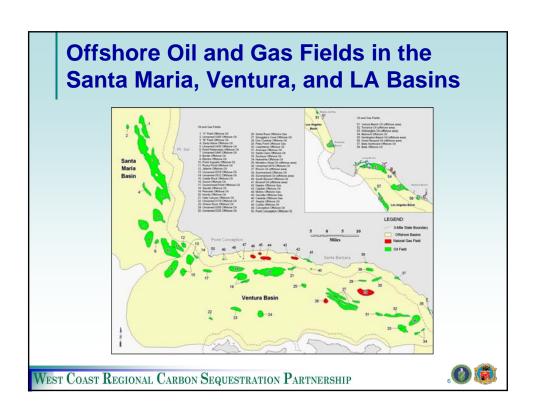


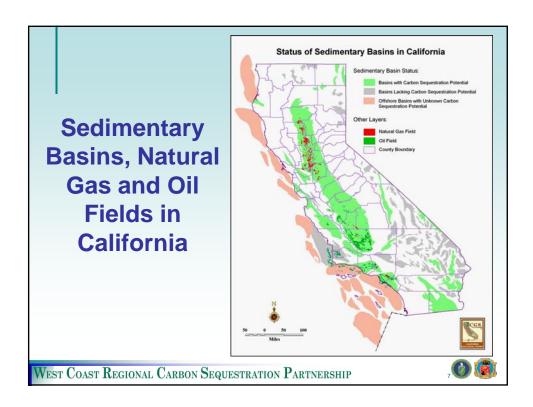
Offshore Sequestration Potential in California

Sequestration potential in offshore oil and gas fields.

- Looked at potential capacity in known developed and undeveloped oil & gas fields
- Excluded fractured reservoirs in Monterey Formation
- Twenty-four producing or depleted fields with about 236 million tons of CO₂ storage capacity.
- Six discovered, but undeveloped, fields with about 3 million tons of CO₂ storage capacity.







Salinity in the Southern Sacramento Basin

This study builds on our previous Phase II work and looks at salinity in the Mokelumne River, Starkey, and Winters formations.

- Little, if any, actual laboratory salinity data is available for these formations.
- Salinities were calculated from spontaneous potential (SP) logs for approximately 4,500 wells in the basin using a simplified "quick look" method.

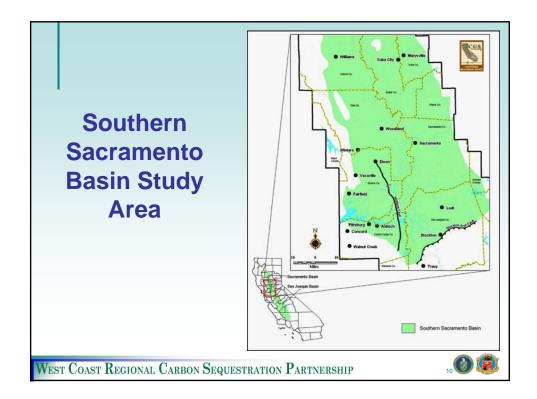


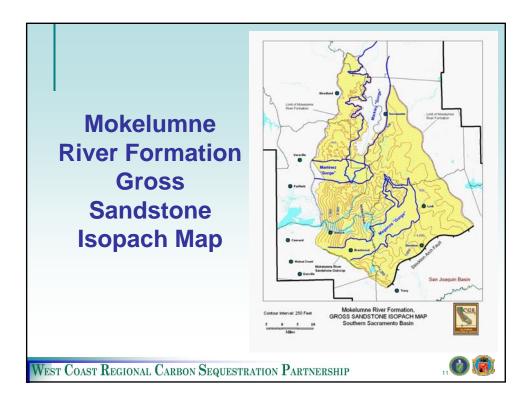
Salinity in the Southern Sacramento Basin

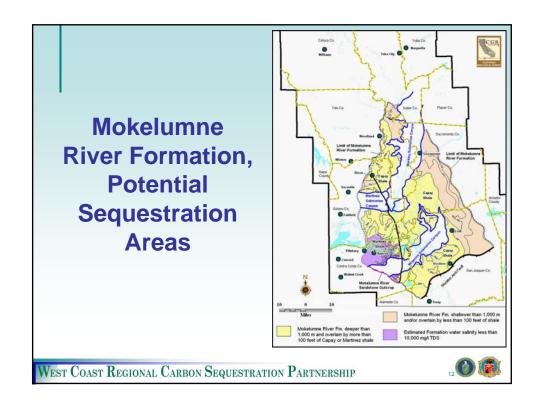
The SP curve response can be suppressed, leading to a lower apparent calculated salinity, by several factors:

- Thin beds (< 20 ft.)
- Low permeability
- Hydrocarbon saturation

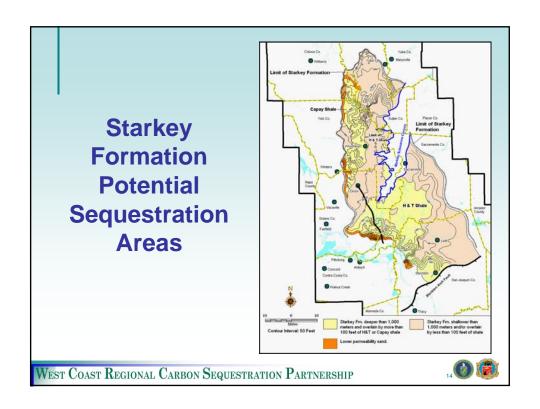




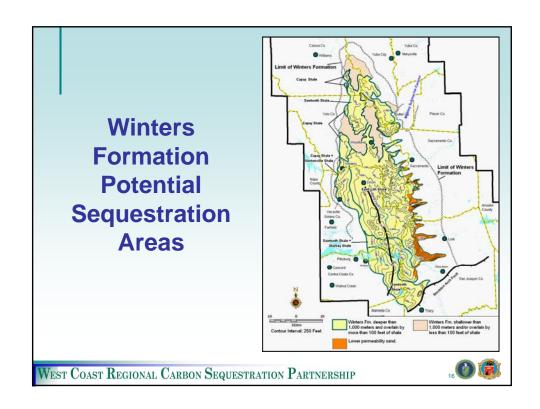




Mokelumne River Formation Summary Total Area % of Total Area 1,908 mi² 100% Gross sandstone area Less area of gorges 1,528 mi² 80% 1,075 mi² Deeper than 1,000 meters 56% 1,045 mi² With 100+ feet of seal 55% Salinity > 10,000 mg/l TDS 935 mi² 49% West Coast Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership



Starkey Formation Summary Total Area % of Total Area 2,321 mi² Gross sandstone area 100% Less area of gorges 2,214 mi² 95% Deeper than 1,000 meters 1,416 mi² 61% With 100+ feet of seal 920 mi² 40% Salinity > 10,000 mg/l TDS 920 mi² 40% West Coast Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership



Winters Formation Summary

	Total Area	% of Total Area
Gross sandstone area	1,771 mi ²	100%
Less area of gorges	1,771 mi ²	100%
Deeper than 1,000 meters	1,681 mi ²	95%
With 100+ feet of seal	1,524 mi ²	86%
Salinity > 10,000 mg/l TDS	1,524 mi ²	86%

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CO₂ Storage Resource Estimates*

Formation	Gigatons CO ₂ (0.4%)	Gigatons CO ₂ (5.5%)
Mokelumne River	0.4	5.5
Starkey	0.4	5.6
Winters	0.5	6.7
Total	1.3	17.8

^{*}For sands greater than 1,000 meters deep with at least 100 feet of overlying shale and estimated formation water salinity greater than 10,000 mg/l TDS.



Distribution and Capacity of Hydrocarbon Pools In Selected Fields

CGS is currently evaluating the distribution and capacity of pools in the Bunker, Millar, and Conway Ranch gas fields in the southern Sacramento basin.

- Work in Progress
- More next year!

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Department of Conservation California Geological Survey



http://www.conservation.ca.gov/CGS/

